Gazette of the United States.

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[No. 102, of Vol. III.] WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1792. [Whole No. 310.]

GENERAL POST-OFFICE,

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 24, 1792.

PROPOSALS for carrying the Mails of the United States, on the following poſt roads in South-Carolina and Georgia, will be received at the *Poſt-Office* in *Charleſton*, until the firſt day of June next.

IN SOUTH-CAROLINA.

1. From *Stateſburg* to *Charleſton*, once a week—The mail to leave Stateſburg every Monday morning at nine o'clock, or otherwiſe, in half an hour after the arrival of the northern mail; and arrive in Charleſton the next day at four o'clock in the afternoon. *Returning*, to leave Charleſton every Friday at three o'clock in the afternoon, and arrive at Stateſburg the next Sunday, at *nine* in the morning.

2. From *Charleſton* to *George-town*, once in two weeks—The mail to leave Charleſton every other Tueſday, at five o'clock in the afternoon (or otherwiſe in one hour after the arrival of the mail from Stateſburg) and arrive at George-town the next day, at *ſeven* in the afternoon. *Returning*, to leave George-town the next morning at four o'clock, and arrive at Charleſton the following day (Friday) at *eight* in the morning.

3. From *Charleſton* to *Savannah*, once in two weeks—The mail to leave Charleſton every other Friday, at nine o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Savannah the next Sunday, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. *Returning*, to leave Savannah the ſame day, at two o'clock in the afternoon, and arrive at Charleſton the next Tueſday at *four* in the afternoon.

In GEORGIA.

4. From *Auguſta* to *Waſhington* (in Wilkes county) thence round by *Greenborough*, the *Great Falls* of *Ogechee* and *Georger-town* to *Auguſta*—once in two weeks. The mail to leave Auguſta every other Thurſday, at four o'clock in the morning, arrive at Waſhington the ſame day, and complete the circuit on the third day, getting back to Auguſta by ſix o'clock in the evening of Saturday.

5. From *Savannah* to *Newport Bridge* and *Sunbury*, once in two weeks. The mail to leave Savannah every other Friday at one o'clock in the afternoon (or in one hour after the arrival of the northern mail) and arrive at Sunbury on the next day at noon. *Returning*, to leave Sunbury the next Monday at four o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Savannah the ſame day, at *ſix* in the afternoon.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE,

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 30, 1792.

PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until the firſt day of June next, for carrying the Mails of the United States on the following poſt roads:

In NORTH-CAROLINA, *once in two weeks.*

1. From *Halifax* by *Warrington*, *Hillſborough*, and *Salem* to *Saliſbury*. The mail to leave Halifax every other Thurſday at four o'clock in the morning, deliver the mails at all the poſt-offices from thence to Saliſbury at ſuch times as ſhall be found moſt beneficial to the public; and return with the mails from all thoſe poſt-offices, ſo as to arrive at Halifax at ſix o'clock in the evening of the Tueſday next preceding the Thurſday when it is again to leave Halifax.

2. From *Halifax*, by *Bluntſville*, *Williamſton* and *Daileys*, to *Plymouth*. The mail to leave Halifax every other Thurſday at four o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Plymouth the next morning at eight o'clock; leave Plymouth the ſame day, and arrive at Halifax the day after, at *ſix* in the evening.

3. From *Edenton* by *Hertford*, *Nixonton*, *Sawyer's Ferry*, in Camden county, to *Indiantown*, in Currituck county. The mail to leave Edenton every other Saturday at four o'clock in the morning, arrive at Indian-town that night, and return to Edenton the next Monday at *ſix* in the evening.

In VIRGINIA.

4. From *Frederickſburg* to *Port Royal*, *Tappahannock*, *Urbanna*, thence acroſs the Rappahannock to *Northumberland Court-Houſe*, to *Kinſale* on Yeocomico, *Weſtmoreland Court-Houſe*, and *Leedſtown*, to *Frederickſburg*, once a week. The mail to leave Frederickſburg every Friday at five o'clock in the morning, and making the tour above deſcribed, return to Frederickſburgh on the next Thurſday at noon.

5. From *Alexandria* to *Wincheſter*, once a week. The mail to leave Alexandria every Thurſday at noon, and arrive at Wincheſter the next Saturday, at five o'clock in the afternoon; and *returning*, to leave Wincheſter every Monday, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and reach Alexandria the next Wedneſday, by *five* in the afternoon.

6. From *Wincheſter* to *Staunton*, once a week. The mail to leave Wincheſter every Monday, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and arrive at Staunton the next Wedneſday by *five* in the afternoon; and *returning*, to leave Staunton every Thurſday at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and arrive at Wincheſter the next Saturday by *five* in the afternoon.

In VIRGINIA, *the* TERRITORY SOUTH *of the* OHIO *and* KENTUCKEY.

7. From *Staunton* by *Lexington*, *Tincaſtle*, *Montgomery Court Houſe*, *Wythe Court Houſe*, and *Abingdon*, to *Hawkins Court Houſe*, in the Territory South of the River Ohio, once in two weeks. The mail to leave Staunton every other Thurſday, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and arrive at Hawkins Court Houſe the next Wedneſday at five o'clock in the afternoon; and *returning*, to leave Hawkins Court Houſe the next morning at five o'clock, and arrive at Staunton the week following, on Wedneſday at noon.

8. From *Hawkins Court Houſe* to *Danville* in Kentuckey, once in two weeks. The mail to leave Hawkins Court Houſe every other Thurſday, at ſix o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Danville the next Tueſday at five o'clock in the afternoon; and *returning*, to leave Danville the Friday following at ſix o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Hawkins Court Houſe the next Wedneſday by noon.

NOTE.—As the condition of the country between Hawkins Court Houſe and Danville may render the regular carriage of the mail impracticable, the perſons who ſhall offer to contract, will ſtate in their propoſals the times and manner in which they think the carriage of that mail moſt eligible and practicable, ſo that it be not oftener than once in *two weeks*, nor leſs frequent than once in *four weeks*, as far as ſuch a degree of regularity is attainable, and ſtate the terms on which they will ſo carry it: or, if they think it practicable, to carry this mail regularly once in two weeks (going and returning) or once in four weeks; they will diſtinctly ſtate the terms on which they will carry it for one period and for the other.

In the State of DELAWARE *and* VIRGINIA.

9. From *Wilmington* by *Newcaſtle*, *Cantwell's Bridge* and *Duck-Creek* to *Dover*, once a week. The mail to leave Wilmington every Monday at *three* o'clock in the afternoon, and arrive at Dover on Tueſday by *five* in the afternoon—*returning*, to leave Dover on Wedneſday by *five* o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Wilmington by *ſix* in the evening, or by *nine* o'clock on Thurſday morning.—From Dover to the *Eaſtern Shore* of *Virginia* and *Norfolk*, once in two weeks. The mail to leave Dover every other Wedneſday, at five o'clock in the morning, paſs *Dagſborough*, *Snow-Hill*, and *Accomac Court Houſe*, and arrive at *Northampton Court Houſe* the following Saturday by five o'clock in the afternoon, proceed acroſs the ferry to Norfolk the next day, and return to Northampton Court Houſe the following Tueſday, by five o'clock in the afternoon; leave Northampton Court Houſe on Wedneſday at five o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Dover the next Saturday by *five* in the evening.

☞ The perſons offering propoſals for carrying this mail, will be pleaſed to ſtate the terms on which they will carry it once in *every week*.

In MARYLAND.

10. From *Eaſton* (on the Eaſtern Shore) to *Vienna*, and thence by *Saliſbury*, to *Snow Hill*, once a week. The mail to leave Eaſton on Wedneſday, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and arrive the next day at Snow Hill by *two* in the afternoon. *Returning*, to leave Snow Hill on Friday morning at *ſix*, and arrive at Eaſton on Saturday by noon.

11. From *Annapolis* to *Upper Marlborough*, *Piſcatawa*, *Port Tobacco*, *Allen's Freſh*, *Newport*, *Chaptico*, and *Leonard-town*, once a week. The mail to leave Annapolis on Tueſday, at ſix o'clock in the morning, reach Piſcatawa that evening, and arrive at Leonard-town on Wedneſday evening, or by nine o'clock on Thurſday morning. *Returning*, to leave Leonard-town on Thurſday, at *three* in the afternoon, and arrive at Annapolis on Saturday, at *five* in the afternoon.

12. From *Baltimore* by *Frederick-town* and *Sharpſburg*, to *Hager's-town*, and thence to *Chambersburg*, once a week. The mail to leave Baltimore on Saturday, at three o'clock in the afternoon, and arrive at Chambersburg the next Monday by *ſeven* in the evening, or on Tueſday by *ſeven* in the morning. *Returning*, to leave Chambersburg on Wedneſday morning at five o'clock, and arrive at Baltimore on Friday by four in the afternoon.

In the States of PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY *and* NEW-YORK.

13. From *Philadelphia* to *Bethlehem*, once a week. The mail to leave Philadelphia on Thurſday by ſix o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Bethlehem on Friday by *nine* in the morning. *Returning*, to leave Bethlehem on Monday by *ſix* in the morning, and arrive in Philadelphia by *nine* on Tueſday morning.

14. From *Bethlehem* to *Reading*, once a week. The mail to leave Bethlehem on Friday, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and arrive at Reading by *eight* on Saturday morning. *Returning*, to leave Reading at nine o'clock the ſame morning, and arrive at Bethlehem by *ſeven* in the evening.

15. From *Reading* by *Harriſburg*, to *Carliſle*, once a week. The mail to leave Reading on Friday mornig by ſix o'clock, arrive at Carliſle the next day by *ſeven* in the evening. *Returning*, to leave Carliſle on Monday morning at ſix o'clock, and arrive at Harriſburg by noon; leave Harriſburg the next Wedneſday by ſix o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Reading by *ſix* on Thurſday evening.

16. From *Bethlehem* by *Eaſton* and *Suſſex Court Houſe*, to *Goſhen*, once a week. The mail to leave Bethlehem every Friday at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and arrive at Goſhen by nine o'clock the next Monday morning. *Returning*, to leave Goſhen the following Wedneſday at ſix o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Bethlehem by nine o'clock the next Friday morning.

17. From *Goſhen* by *Ward's Bridge* and *Kingſton* to *Rhinebeck*, once a week. The mail to leave Goſhen on Wedneſday morning, at ſix o'clock, and arrive at Rhinebeck on Thurſday forenoon by *eleven*. *Returning*, leave Rhinebeck the ſame day by noon, and arrive at Goſhen on Friday evening by *ſix*.

18. From *Elizabeth-town* or *Newark* to *Morris-town* and *Suſſex Court Houſe*, once a week. The mail to leave Elizabeth-town or Newark on Wedneſday at noon, and arrive at Suſſex Court Houſe on Thurſday by two o'clock in the afternoon. *Returning*, to leave Suſſex Court Houſe on the ſame day at *three* in the afternoon, and arrive at Elizabeth-town or Newark on Friday, by *ſix* in the evening.

19. From *Woodbridge* to *Amboy*, on Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday, or every day in the week, Sunday excepted. The perſons diſpoſed to contract for the carriage of this mail, to ſtate the different terms on which they will thus carry it, *three* or *ſix* times a well. The hours of arrival and departure to correſpond with the arrivals of the mail from Philadelphia at Woodbridge.

20. From *Philadelphia*, by *Salem* to *Bridgetown*, once a week.—The mail to leave Philadelphia every Thurſday at three o'clock in the afternoon, and arrive at Bridgetown on Saturday by *ſeven* in the morning. *Returning*, to leave Bridgetown on Monday by four in the afternoon, and arrive at Philadelphia on Wedneſday by *eight* in the morning.

In the States of NEW-YORK *and* VERMONT.

21. From *Albany* by *Schenectady* to *Connajorharrie*, once a week. The mail to leave Albany every Thurſday at ſix o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Connajorharrie on Friday by *ten* in the forenoon; leave Connajorharrie the ſame day at one in the afternoon, and return to Albany the next day by *five* in the afternoon.

22. From *Albany* (by *Troy* and *Lanſingburg*) to *Bennington*, *Mancheſter* and *Rutland*, once a week. The mail to leave Albany every Thurſday at ſix o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Bennington the ſame day at four in the afternoon; to leave Bennington on Saturday at *ſix* in the morning, and proceed to Mancheſter and Rutland: get back to Bennington the next Tueſday, and arrive at Albany by Wedneſday noon.

23. From *Rutland* to *Burlington* on Lake Champlain, once in two weeks. The mail to leave Rutland on every other Monday at ſix o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Burlington on Tueſday at noon: leave Burlington on Wedneſday at *ſix* in the morning, and arrive at Rutland the next day by noon.

☞ The perſons who offer propoſals for the carriage of this mail, will be pleaſed to ſtate the terms on which they will carry it *once a week*.

On CONNECTICUT RIVER.

24. From *Springfield* in Maſſachuſetts, by *Northampton* to *Brattleborough* in Vermont, once a week. The mail to leave Springfield every Monday at one o'clock in the afternoon, and arrive at Brattleborough the next day at *five* in the afternoon: leave Brattleborough the next Saturday at noon, and arrive at Springfield the next Monday by *nine* in the morning.

25. From *Brattleborough*, by *Charleſton* and *Windſor*, to *Hanover* in New-Hampſhire, once a week. The mail to leave Brattleborough every Wedneſday at five o'clock in the morning, and reach Windſor by five in the afternoon: leave it on Thurſday at one o'clock in the afternoon, and reach Hanover at *five*: leave Hanover at five o'clock on Friday morning, and arrive at Brattleborough by eleven o'clock on Saturday forenoon.

26. From *Springfield* in Maſſachuſetts, by *Stockbridge* to *Kinderhook* in the State of New-York, once a week. The mail to leave Springfield every Monday at noon, arrive at Stockbridge the next day by noon, and at Kinderhook on Wedneſday by noon: to leave Kinderhook on Thurſday at noon, and return to Springfield by the next Monday at *nine* in the morning.

27. From *New-York* to *Hartford* in the ſtate of Connecticut, through White Plains, North-Caſtle, Salem, Poundridge, Ridgefield, *Danbury*, Newtown, New-Milford, *Litchfield*, Harrington and Farmington, once a week. The mail to leave New-York on Thurſday at four o'clock in the afternoon, and arrive at Hartford by eight o'clock in the morning of the next Monday. *Returning*, to leave Hartford the ſame Monday at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and arrive at New-York by eight o'clock in the morning of the next Thurſday.

*** As it is ſuppoſed that the paſſing of the mail through ſome other towns, or part of this upper route, from New-York to Hartford, may be more extenſively uſeful, the perſons inclined to contract for the carriage of it, will be pleaſed to make two diſtinct propoſals; one for the route above deſcribed; the other with ſuch deviations as they think will be moſt uſeful to the inhabitants; but in both caſes to paſs through *Danbury* and *Litchfield*.

In MASSACHUSETTS *and* RHODE-ISLAND.

28. From *Salem* to *Glouceſter*, twice a week. The mail to leave Glouceſter every Monday and Thurſday morning at ſix o'clock, and arrive at Salem by *nine*. *Returning*, to leave Salem every Wedneſday and Saturday by *two* in the afternoon, and arrive at Glouceſter the ſame day by *five*.

☞ If a ſtage-waggon runs oftener, or on any other days, between Salem and Glouceſter, any perſons diſpoſed to contract for the carriage of the mail, may conform their propoſals to the uſual days and hours of the departure and arrival of the ſtage-waggon.

29. From *Salem* to *Marblehead*. Perſons inclined to contract to carry this mail, are deſired to make three different propoſals: ſtating the terms on which they will carry it *twice* a week, *three times* a week, and *every day* in the week, Sunday excepted; the times of departure and arrival to correſpond with the times of the arrival and departure of the ſtage-waggons uſually paſſing between *Boſton* and *Salem*.

30. From *Salem* to *Boſton*, every day in the week, Sunday excepted; the hours of departure and arrival to conform to the uſual hours of the departure and arrival of the ſtage-waggon daily paſſing between thoſe two places.

31. From *Boſton*, by *Plymouth*, to *Barnſtable*, once a week. The mail to leave Boſton on Thurſday by ſeven o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Barnſtable by five o'clock in the afternoon on Friday. *Returning*, to leave Barnſtable on Monday by ſeven o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Boſton on Tueſday by *five* in the afternoon.

32. From *Boſton* to *Taunton*, once a week. The mail to leave Boſton on Thurſday by ſix o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Taunton by two o'clock in the afternoon. *Returning*, to leave Taunton on Tueſday by ſix o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Boſton by *four* in the afternoon.

33. From *Taunton*, through *Warren* and *Briſtol*, to *Newport*, once a week. The mail to leave Taunton on Thurſday at three o'clock in the afternoon, and arrive at Newport on Friday by noon. *Returning*, to leave Newport on Monday by eight o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Taunton by *five* in the afternoon.

34. From *Taunton* to *New-Bedford*, once a week. The mail to leave Taunton on Thurſday at three o'clock in the afternoon, and arrive at New-Bedford on Friday by noon. *Returning*, to leave New-Bedford on Monday by nine o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Taunton by *five* in the afternoon.

35. Perſons offering propoſals for carrying the three laſt mails (No. 32, 33, 34,) will be pleaſed to ſtate the terms on which they will carry the mail from *Boſton* through *Taunton* to *Newport*, and the mail from *Boſton* through *Taunton* to *New-Bedford*, and back to Boſton at the times abovementioned.

36. From *Providence* to *Worceſter*, once a week. The mail to leave Providence on Wedneſday by ſix o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Worceſter by *ſix* in the evening. *Returning*, to leave Worceſter on Monday by ſix in the morning, and arrive at Providence by *ſix* in the evening.

In NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

37. From *Portſmouth* by *Exeter* to *Concord*, once a week. The mail to leave Portſmouth every Monday morning at ſix o'clock, arrive at Exeter by *nine*; proceed to Concord, and return to Portſmouth by *five* o'clock the next Wedneſday afternoon.

*** The perſons offering to contract for this road, are deſired alſo to ſtate the terms on which they will carry the mail from Exeter to Concord and back, once a week; leaving Exeter every Monday at ten o'clock in the morning, reaching Concord the next day by noon, and returning to Exeter on Wedneſday by *two* in the afternoon.

38. From *Concord* (by *Plymouth* and *Orford*) to *Hanover*, once in two weeks. The mail to leave Concord every other Wedneſday by ſix o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Hanover the next day by *five* in the afternoon: to leave Hanover on Friday at ſix o'clock in the morning, and returning by the *new road*, arrive at Concord on Saturday by *five* in the afternoon.

39. For carrying the mail from *Concord* to *Hanover*, by the route above deſcribed, once in every week.

40. For carrying the ſame mail (from Concord to Hanover) by the new road, both *going* and *returning*, once in every week, and once in two weeks.

† The terms for carrying the mail between Concord and Hanover, in the four different ways here mentioned, to be diſtinctly ſtated.

‡§‡ As ſome of theſe mails may be conveniently carried in ſtage-waggons, perſons inclined to contract will be pleaſed to ſtate the terms on which they will ſo carry any of them, as well as the terms on which they will carry them on horſeback.

NOTE 1. If hereafter it ſhould appear that any other times for the arrival and departure of the mails would be more convenient and uſeful than thoſe above propoſed, alterations may accordingly be made.

2. For every hour's delay in arriving after the times preſcribed in any contract, the contractor to forfeit one dollar; and for the non-performance of a trip, double the ſum which the value of one trip ſhall bear to the value of the whole number of trips to be performed.

3. The contracts to continue in force until the firſt day of June, 1794.

TIMOTHY PICKERING, *Poſtmaſter-General.*

CONGRESS.

PHILADELPHIA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

THURSDAY, MARCH 8.

Debate on the resolution reported by a select committee—That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report his opinion to the House, on the best mode of raising those additional supplies which the public service may require for the current year.

MR. STEELE observed, that a motion to bring forward a bill for repealing the law establishing the treasury department, would afford a proper opportunity for the display of that oratory which the House had been entertained with yesterday and to-day.—But on the present occasion, he conceived the remarks were not in point. He observed that it was customary with the first Congress, to make references of subjects of this nature to the Secretary of the Treasury; the present Congress has done the same—and he had heard of nothing that suggests a sufficient reason to deviate from the practice. All the reports that have been received, have been attended to, investigated, and scrutinized with a zeal and diligence, which have not marked the conduct of the House on the reports from select committees—He instanced several reports of the latter description, to which little attention had been paid. The independence of the House has been manifested in respect to reports from executive officers, even from the highest; and he trusted that on all occasions the House would continue to support its independence of character. He should always rejoice in an opportunity to oppose every report from the heads of departments, when his judgment did not approve of them.

He contrasted the present conduct of those opposed to the motion, with their conduct on the bill providing for the defence of the frontiers—Every one who now opposes this proposition, was in favor of almost an implicit adoption of the report from the Secretary of War—He opposed *that* report—but these gentlemen now oppose the most obvious mode of devising ways and means to defray an enormous expence, brought on the country by that very bill.

Mr. Murray observed, that on such a question, his object should be to pursue what appeared to him the wisest mode of raising taxes—In agreeing however with the resolution and its reference, he could neither see danger in the precedent, nor surrender of constitutional right in the consequences—As to the privilege of originating money-bills—When ways and means are to be sought for, his first object should be to gain all the information the delicacy of the case demanded—The duty of exploring the resources of a country, as yet untried in many of its objects of taxation, was certainly the business of the House of Representatives—but why they should refuse to themselves an opportunity of gaining additional knowledge, beyond what the leisure of any one here, or the abilities of few could collect, was extraordinary.—He wished for a reference to the Secretary in the first instance, because it would not very well comport with the dignity of the House to refer to him in the second instance.—If on trial, there should appear either a crudity or a conflicting of systems; and if, as would most probably be the case, partiality in the mover of any undebated set of resolutions, should show itself, the House must either make the most of the plans proposed, or in the very last resort, call on the officer of government to suggest his opinion on the subject.—The subject was extremely intricate—But part of the intricacy of taxation and finance was removed, by the well arranged order in which he presumed the documents relative to the department were preserved.—An act of Congress has already delineated the duties of the various departments—To the Secretary of the Treasury it belonged to collect information respecting the objects of taxation—To invent or adopt and propose schemes, by which the revenues were to be improved—to digest ideas on the political economy of the country, and to superintend its finances—In such a department, he must think that a mass of information existed on the various resources of this country, and their probable productiveness, which was not necessarily to be expected elsewhere—He wished to avail himself of this information, on which he would exercise his right of judging, altering or rejecting; and he wished to obtain it in the mode most congenial with his own mind, an open responsible communication to the whole House.—He was certain that, though in no habits of intimacy himself that could justify a private communication with the Secretary, nor warrant from the Secretary an unsolicited opinion to him, the opinions and ideas of the Secretary would, in some way or other most assuredly find their way into the House—He wished to see no ministerial out door influence—The wholesome influence of superior judgment and of well digested opinion, he did not fear; on the contrary, that superiority was the only one to which he could bow; and the only way in which the unmixed benefit of such an influence can be felt, was that way in which the law respecting the heads of departments contemplated the subject.—From this mode of communicating all the knowledge of the treasury department, two benefits would be derived—The Secretary would send to us his best opinions on the subject, and in a way of which the whole House and the public itself could avail themselves in forming a judgment—and private influence, partially, and irresponsibly given to individual members, would be rendered useless.—He begged leave to remark that the objection to this mode, that the power and right was in the House of Representatives to originate money-bills, could not have much weight—The House of Representatives of right, and by the constitution were properly constituted the sole origin of money-bills—But this reference does not deny the right, nor can it weaken its operation—A bill does not originate till the House has *agreed* to some principles or resolutions; or a committee reports a bill by order:—principles then established by vote, resolutions, or leave, are the only ways in which, in a legislative sense, any thing can be known to this government to *originate* in the work of legislation—He who has not a seat here, of whom for the sake of multiplied information we require controulable opinion, does no more *originate* the legislative work of the House, than the author of a work on finance, from whose opinions we form a scheme of revenue, can be said to tax the people. There is certainly this good attending a reference in such cases—a greater chance for simplicity in the system of finance, and greater stability—The opinions thus obtained, are not obligatory farther than as they appear founded in wisdom—we can alter, add, or reject—a complete controul is in our power.—It is thus we shall unite the efficiency and regularity which are the only good parts of bad governments, with the controul and right of rejection which belong to the most free. Gentlemen, after all, will not be precluded from furnishing the House with the result of their individual labors and talents.—Some gentlemen had agreed, that if a committee were to submit a plan to the House, that committee might obtain all the intelligence necessary from the Secretary—This would, he thought, be better than obtaining information secretly by individuals; but would be very objectionable, and attended with this inconvenience—that the opinions of the Secretary on which the committee might make their report, would be but partially known to the House, and would come into it unaccompanied by the high responsibility which an official report from the officer made in the face of the world, would give them—He said he would vote for the reference, because he wished, on so tender a subject as that of taxation, to have all possible information—because he felt his right to reject opinions to which he might not be able to subscribe; and because he thought the House too delicate to obtain official information in any other mode than that in which they might rightfully exert their impartial judgments in its admission or rejection.

Mr. Findley—I object to the resolution for calling upon the Secretary to report upon the ways and means—as contrary to the principles of the government, and inconsistent with the purity and independence of the House of Representatives, whose duty it is exclusively to prepare or originate revenue laws.

I consider this mode as a transfer of legislative authority—It is a serious question, if legislative authority can be transfered by the constitutional representatives of the people—if it can how far? If any part of the constitutional legislative trust can be transfered, may not all or any part thereof be so? The opinion I have received, and in which I am firmly persuaded, is that the legislature, nor any branch thereof, can do any part of legislation by proxy—The members only are responsible for the discharge of that trust; they are the official judges of the principles and objects of legislation.

The House of Representatives are peculiarly intrusted with the authority of digesting fiscal arrangements and principles; of saying what shall be a subject of taxation, to what amount, and the uses to which it shall be applied—This power is supposed by the constitution of the United States, and by the constitutions of most or all of the separate states, to be a most important and influential part of legislative authority; hence the Senates, though they are also the people's representatives, are in other respects vested with equal legislative authority, are not permitted to prepare revenue systems; their attempting to do it, would be an unconstitutional usurpation of legislative power.

The method of transfering a power to the Secretary to digest the principles of money-bills, and report them officially to the House, accompanied with his arguments in support of the principles and arrangements contained in his report; which has been sanctioned by Congress, and is now about to be repeated by the resolution before you, I consider as a method of originating money-bills highly improper in itself, and which hath a dangerous tendency.

But a worthy member (I believe Mr. Ames) informs us, in defence of the resolution, that the Secretary can prepare a revenue system with more consistency with respect to the existing revenue laws, and better calculated to support public credit—that it will pass with greater facility through the House—that the members are unequal to the business—that the members do not possess sufficient information to enable them to originate the business—that the Secretary only is possessed of the information competent to it—that we can judge of his systems when they are laid before us—as there will be always some to find out his defects and expose them. All these arguments respecting the incompetency of the members for the business, and the superior fitness of the Secretary, apply against the government itself; if the constitution vests this House with a trust which it is not qualified to discharge, it is time to change it, and adopt a more simple form. It is much better to have a minister responsible to the people for the revenue systems they introduce, that to have his responsibility lost in the legislature—if the members of this House are only to give a sanction to the minister's systems, it is better to dispense with that sanction. I have no doubt but that the Secretary of the Treasury is very capable of discharging this duty; and if he was a member of this House, would not say he was unfit far his part of that trust—but this is not the place for panegyric—The minister's eminent abilities or his want of them, is all one to me on this subject.—The modesty of gentlemen who declare themselves unfit, is not very honorable to the House, nor easy to be credited.—Let the House fix its own principles, judge for themselves of the proper sources of revenue, and of the uses to which it ought to be applied; and capacity and information will grow out of the investigation—if the members differ in opinion, as may be expected, they will propose different systems; and by comparison and discussion they will become the better acquainted with the subject—If the members stand in need of that information which arises from the operation of existing laws, or of the efficiency of operating revenues—the President has a constitutional power to call upon the heads of departments for that information, and communicate it to the legislature; and the House, by its own authority, has a right to call for information from any officer or department, upon any subject respecting which it may originate laws—this is a power incidental to legislation.—But with respect to the general interests of the community, the knowledge of which must grow out of a representation of all the local interests, this can only be found among the members of this House—and if the representation was more numerous and more equal, that kind of information would be still more perfect—Certainly this House contains in itself more extensive knowledge of the people's wants and pressures, of their situation and prepossessions, and of their resources, than the most enlightened minister can possibly do; especially when it is considered that all the documents locked up in the minister's office is at their command—the practice of the House in depending on the minister for to originate principles, and to furnish the House with volumes of arguments in favor of those principles—and the custom of members having recourse to those arguments as authorities, has done more to dishonor Congress and lessen the members in the public esteem, since the change of the government, than any other part of their conduct. How can Congress be respectable, if they spend long sessions at a great expense on the most influential parts of legislation, only to give a sanction to ministerial systems; or at best only to criticise and correct them.

(The remainder of this speech in our next.)

MONDAY, APRIL 16.

Several petitions and memorials were read and referred—among others, a petition from Joseph Ree, an Oneida Indian, praying compensation for losses and services during the late war—and a memorial from the First Presbyterian Society of New-Jersey, praying compensation for the loss of a building formerly occupied as an academy, and destroyed by the enemy in the late war. And,

A petition of Eliphalet Ladd, praying an abatement of the duties on certain goods saved from the wreck of the ship Columbia, lost on a ledge of rocks near Plymouth, Massachusetts.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury, relative to the compensations of the officers of the revenue, was referred to a select committee of five.

The report of a committee on the petition of the inhabitants of Newark, praying compen-

tion for an Academy deſtroyed in the late war, was read. This report was made on general principles, and in favor of the petition.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States, communicating a letter from the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, dated at New-York the 5th inſt. ſtating their opinion and agreement relative to the "Act to provide for the claims of widows and orphans, barred by the limitations heretofore eſtabliſhed, and to regulate the claims to invalid penſions." Read and laid on the table.

This letter contains certain objections to the above law, as blending the branches of the government, and improperly ſubjecting the judiciary to the controul of the legiſlative and executive powers—the judges however agreed to execute the law as commiſſioners.

A meſſage was received from the Senate by Mr. Secretary Otis, informing the Houſe that the Preſident of the United States has notified the Senate that the act for altering the times of holding the circuit court in certain diſtricts of the United States—and the act concerning Conſuls and Vice-Conſuls, have received his approbation and ſignature.

A ſecond meſſage from the Preſident of the United States, by Mr. Secretary Lear, informed the Houſe that the act apportioning repreſentatives according to the firſt enumeration, has received the Preſident's approbation and ſignature.

In committee of the whole on the bill entitled, "An act to regulate proceſſes in the courts of the United States, and providing compenſations for the officers, jurors and witneſſes. Mr. B. Bourne in the chair.

The committee proceeded through the diſcuſſion of the bill, and agreed to ſundry amendments, which were reported, and laid on the table. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, APRIL 17.

A bill to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws, ſuppreſs inſurrections, and repel invaſions, was read twice, and committed for Thurſday next.

The committee on the memorial of J. Ceracchi, brought in a report, in which, after reciting a reſolution of the Congreſs under the late confederation, for erecting an Equeſtrian Statue to the memory of General Waſhington—the report ſays,

That the honor and dignity of government require a ſpeedy execution of the above reſolution—and nominates the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treaſury, and the Secretary of War, to ſuperintend the buſineſs—laid on the table.

Two reports from the Secretary of the Treaſury were read—the firſt ſtating the exports of the ſeveral ſtates—the other reſpecting additional appropriations for the ſervices of the current year: the laſt report was refered to a ſelect committee, with inſtructions to report a bill—report to be printed in the interim.

A third report was read from the Secretary on the memorial of the marine ſociety of Boſton, reſpecting a marine hoſpital—alſo on a memorial on the ſame ſubject from Virginia, referred to a ſelect committee conſiſting of Mr. Ames, Mr. Sterrett and Mr. Parker—100 copies to be printed.

A report from the Secretary on a number of petitions was alſo read, and 100 copies ordered to be printed.

A petition from W. and J. Symmes, owners of the ſhip Brothers, caſt away on her voyage from New-York to Philadelphia, praying to be diſcharged from a bond given to the collector of New-York for the duties on the cargo of ſaid ſhip—read and referred to a ſelect committee.

A petition from ——— in behalf of himſelf and other French emigrants, ſettlers at Galliopolis—praying a right of exemption to a tract of land on the Miſſiſſippi, near the French ſettlement of Illinois, on paying compenſation for the ſame; read & referred to a committee of five.

In committee of the whole on the bill for raiſing a further ſum of money for the protection of the Frontiers.—Mr. B. Bourne in the chair.

The committee proceeded in the diſcuſſion as far as the 6th ſection—and made ſome amendments—they then roſe and reported progreſs.

A meſſage by Mr. Secretary Otis, informed the Houſe that the Senate

Have paſſed an act, authorizing the grant and conveyance of a certain tract of land to the Ohio company of Aſſociates, with an amendment.

Adjourned.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Brig Trimmer,	Murphy,	C. Francois
Virginia,	De May,	Malaga
Neptune,	Applebean,	Liverpool
Nancy,	Troſbury,	Surinam
Schooner Sans Souci,	Crozier,	Virginia
Lawrence,	Perry,	Shelburne
Delight,	Merrick,	Nantucket
Sloop John,	Thatcher,	Boſton
Two Brothers,	Martin,	St. Kitts
Cleopatra,	Bacon,	N. Carolina
P. W. Henry,	White,	Bermuda
Dove,	———,	Newburyport

SECOND CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

AT THE FIRST SESSION,

Begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennſylvania, Monday the twenty-fourth of October, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one.

AN ACT for finiſhing the Light-Houſe on Bald-Head, at the mouth of Cape Fear River, in the State of North-Carolina.

BE it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled, That the Secretary of the Treaſury, under the direction of the Preſident of the United States, be authoriſed, as ſoon as may be, to cauſe to be finiſhed in ſuch manner as ſhall appear adviſable, the Light-Houſe heretofore begun under the authority of the ſtate of North-Carolina, on Baldhead, at the mouth of Cape-Fear river in the ſaid ſtate: And that a ſum, not exceeding four thouſand dollars, be appropriated for the ſame, out of any monies heretofore appropriated, which may remain unexpended, after ſatisfying the purpoſes for which they were appropriated, or out of any other monies which may be in the Treaſury, not ſubject to any prior appropriation.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, *Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.*

APPROVED APRIL THE SECOND, 1792.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States.*

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

A PARAGRAPHIST in the Gazette of the United States, whoſe remarks have been copied into ſome of the public prints, would gravely perſuade us that thoſe who write againſt the meaſures of government, are no more than '*a dozen perſons!*' It is well he is candid enough to allow there are even twelve honeſt men in America, who ſtill preach up ſound doctrine—But it is aſked, whether the apoſtles of the contrary doctrine amount to half that number?—From the dull ſameneſs of the ſtyle, it may be preſumed, that ſmall indeed is the number of thoſe worthy gentlemen, who employ their leaden pens in eking out thoſe drowſy fulſome panegyrics upon government, which every body now begins to ſmoke, and the high-fliers themſelves can hardly read without a ſneer.

"*A man's foes ſhall be thoſe of his own houſhold.*"

Philadelphia, April 18.

By the Ship Manchester, Capt. Clay, arrived in this port, European accounts are received to the 27th February.

A letter from the Miniſter of the interior department of Paris, Feb. 14th, ſtates, that reports are abroad which fill with anxiety and terror the minds of well diſpoſed citizens; and that the enemies of the conſtitution are employed in ſpreading alarms among the people. Proper meaſures are purſuing to prevent the public tranquility from being diſturbed.

Jealouſies appear to be entertained of the new Miniſter of War by the National Aſſembly. The officers of the regiment de Soiſſonnois, excepting five, have deſerted, and quitted the kingdom. Rumors of a counter-revolution continue—and the accounts add, that the Emperor has declared that he takes the French emigrants under his protection; and has tranſmitted to them the ſum of two millions, &c.—It may be obſerved here, that ſimilar reports have been in circulation for two years paſt!—The populace of Dunkirk have wrecked their vengeance on the monopolizers of corn, and have deſtroyed nine houſes—as uſual in ſuch caſes, ſome innocent perſons ſuffered in their property with the guilty—the military put a ſtop to their depredations, and diſperſed the rioters.

Eight millions two hundred thouſand pounds of the capital of the Britiſh debt, is ſtated to have been paid off ſince the peace.

In 1783, their Imports were valued at £. 13,225,000—in 1790, £. 19,130,000
Exports, £. 14,741,000—in 1790, £. 20,120,000
In 1783—Ships entered, 7690—in 1790, 12,292
Ships cleared, 7329—in 1790, 12,760

Imports in 1782, were in value 9,714,000l.—they had been gradually riſing, and amounted in the year 1790, which was the lateſt account made up of the imports, to 19,130,000l. The value of the exports of Britiſh Manufactures in the year 1783, was 9,109,000l.—in the following year, 10,409,000l.—in the year 1790, 14,921,000l.—and in 1791, the accounts of which were juſt made up, 16,420,000l.

In the year 1791, the revenue proves to be above the expenditure on the peace eſtabliſhment, one million nine hundred thouſand pounds!

The bill for the relief of the Roman Catholics in Ireland, has been thrown out by a great majority.

The National Aſſembly has decreed that all ſoldiers compoſing the King's body guard, ſhould take an oath—*to be faithful to the nation, the law and the King—to maintain the Conſtitution of the kingdom—to watch over the ſecurity of the King's perſon, and to obey no order or requiſition foreign to the purpoſe for which they were embodied.*

This guard is not to follow the King, if he eſtabliſhes his reſidence more than twenty leagues from the place of the Aſſembly's meeting, and on no account whatever are they to attend him out of the kingdom.

The ſpirit of freedom has croſſed the Pyrenees. The eagerneſs to procure information reſpecting the French Revolution, and the diſcuſſions which, in conſequence of that event, took place in Spain, have given the alarm to Government. All French books are prohibited, even the Medical Journal of Paris: They ſeem as if they would wiſh to interdict the language itſelf, ſince it has become the vehicle of the ſentiments of freedom.

A loan, on account of the United States, has been recently negociated at Amſterdam, of Six Millions Florins, at five per cent. and another in Antwerp of Three Millions, at four and an half per cent.

By accounts from Georgia, it appears that the Indian line, agreeable to the treaty with the Creeks, will be ſhortly run—and that there is a fair proſpect of a continuance of peace with that nation. Mr. M'Gillivray was expected at the Rock-Landing the 14th March.

An article under the Paris head, ſays the King has ſeveral times rode through the different quarters of the city, accompanied only by one officer, the commandant of the guard—he has perſonally inſpected all the markets and ſtores. In theſe excurſions he every where met the moſt affectionate demonſtrations of loyalty.

Dr. Prieſtley loſt thirteen manuſcripts when his houſe was deſtroyed by the rioters of Birmingham—ſome of them tranſcribed and ready for the preſs.

Some murders have been recently committed by the Indians at a ſmall ſtation between Bellpræ and Bellville, on the weſt ſide of the Ohio. The wife and three children of one Deliverance Brown, were, it is ſaid, the unfortunate victims on this occaſion. The Cornplanter has given freſh aſſurances of his own and people's attachment to the United States.

Major Butler, who was badly wounded in the engagement on the 4th November, has arrived at his farm near Carliſle, and we have the pleaſure to hear, is in a fair way of recovery.

The dealers in the public funds have come to a reſolution not to attend any public ſales of ſtocks in this city, until by a general meeting it ſhall be thought proper to determine otherwiſe.

Capt. Belcher, of the ſloop commerce, arrived at Philadelphia from Cape-Francois, ſailed the 24th ult. informs that three days previous to his departure, the National troops had an engagement with the Blacks, killed about 600 of them, amongſt which were two white men commanders; that two thouſand troops were arrived the day before he ſailed, and more daily expected.

At an Election for managers for the Humane Society for the preſent year, held on Wedneſday laſt at the Diſpenſary, the following perſons were choſen:

Doctor Benjamin Ruſh,
Caſpar Wiſtar,
Benjamin Say,
Peter S. Glentworth,
William Clarkſon,
Robert Pariſh,
Caleb Lownes,
Charles Marſhall,
Joſeph Lownes,
John Hopkins,
John Cruikſhank,
Samuel Pancoaſt, jun.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

"In the day of proſperity rejoice—in the day of adverſity conſider"—is a divine injunction: when peace ſucceeded and crowned the glorious conteſt for liberty and independence, the people of the United States gave an unbounded ſcope to their imagination; and from anticipating an uninterrupted ſeries of proſperity they plunged into ſcenes of luxury and extravagance—but the triumph of folly was ſhort—debts public and private ſoon brought us to ſober reflection; the reſult was the adoption of the new ſyſtem of government—ſince the creation, a greater change for the better, was never known in the circumſtances of any people; and ſo far from being an imputation on the government, or its adminiſtration, are the few clouds at the preſent moment flitting in the ſky of our political horizon, that when the ſun of reaſon ſhall have diſſipated them, our public proſperity will through their intervention be more permanently eſtabliſhed.

The preſent however is conſidered by the enemies of our federal union as a favorable opportunity to promote their views—and if the people can be brought to believe that their ſenſes deceive them, and that thoſe who *build up* and preſerve are their enemies, and that thoſe whoſe talents extend no further than to *pull down* and deſtroy are the only patriots of the country—our proſpects will be evaneſcent indeed.

When it ſhall become criminal to ſupport the government which the people eſtabliſh—when thoſe who traduce and malign that government ſhall be conſidered as friends to the people—when thoſe who diſſeminate principles ſubverſive of public honor and private faith—and by anticipating the public judgment, preclude a fair inveſtigation of truth, palm themſelves on the people as patriots—when the foundations of virtue are attacked by repreſentations which tend to deſtroy all reſpect for character profeſſions and abilities, by blending in one undiſtinguiſhed maſs knaves, rogues and honeſt men—when ſuch is the ſtate of things in any community, the harveſt of the ſons of anarchy and rapine is near at hand.

If foreign nations had not an higher opinion of the Government of the United States than certain perſons among ourſelves, who aſſume to themſelves (with what propriety, time will ſhew) the name of patriots, we might ſolicit loans to eternity without effect.

The demon of ſlander broke looſe laſt ſummer—but being frowned upon by a diſcerning public, he retreated to his den; where, for the honour of our country, and human nature, it was to be hoped he would have repoſed in ſilence and oblivion—but ſome reſtleſs, envious ſpirit, has diſturbed his repoſe; and the fiend having broken his chain, has commenced his work of lies and detraction in an attack on certain perſonages, with (it is ſhrewdly ſuſpected) the laudable deſign of ſubverting the attachment of the people to the Union and government of the ſtates, by ſowing diviſions among thoſe who adminiſter our affairs, and thereby rendering them odious to the people. May the nefarious deſigns be blaſted.

There are ſome men who pretend to love their country better than themſelves; but they hate every thing done to promote its happineſs that is not of their own projecting.

"It is eaſier to find faults than to mend them." This is an old, but juſt remark; we every day ſee it verified in the conduct of thoſe who with the greateſt eaſe can ſpeedily demoliſh what it coſt the labor of years to erect.

PRICE CURRENT.——PHILADELPHIA.

PER QUANTITY.

APRIL 18.—DOLLARS 100 Cents each.

ANCHORS pr.lb.	7c 8c
Allum, Engliſh, pr.c.	3d 73c 4d
Ditto, Roch pr. lb.	11c
Aſhes, pot, per ton,	90d 100d
——Pearl,	137d 140d
Arrack pr. gall.	1d 33c 1d 67c
Brandy, common,	1d 26c
——Cogniac	1d 60c
Braziletto, pr. ton.	37d 33c 40d
Bricks, pr. M.	4d 5d
Bread, ſhip, pr. cwt.	1d 80c 2d
Ditto, pilot	3d 67c
Ditto, ſmall water	36c 40c
Beer, American, in bot. pr. doz. bot. incl.	1d 40c
—— pr. bbl.	4d 67c
BOARDS: Oak pr. M feet,	9d 10d
BOARDS: Merch. pine	16d 17d
BOARDS: Sap, do.	8d 50c 9d
BOARDS: ——N. Eng.	11d
BOARDS: Cedar	14d
The above are the Shallop prices; for the Yard prices add 1d 33c pr. M.	
Brimſtone rolls pr.cwt.	3d 33c
BEEF: Iriſh pr. bbl.	
BEEF: Boſton	7d 8d
BEEF: Country	6d 7d
Butter pr. lb.	16c
CANDLES: ——in kegs	10c 12c
CANDLES: Sper. pr. lb.	43c
CANDLES: Wax	53c 56c
CANDLES: Myrtle Wax	13c
CANDLES: Mould, tallow	11c
CANDLES: Dipped	10c
Cheeſe, Engliſh, pr. lb.	19c
—— Country	8c 10c
Chocolate	17c 18c
Cinnamon	2d 40c 2d 67c
Cloves	1d 33c
Coal pr. buſhel	20c 22c
Cocoa pr. cwt.	14d 33c
Coffee pr. lb.	18c
Copperas pr. cwt.	1d 67c
Cordage	7d 67c 8d
Cotton pr. lb.	30c 42c
Currants	13c
Duck, Ruſſia, pr. piece	11d 33c
——Ravens	8d 93c 9d 67c
Feathers pr. lb.	40c 44c
Flax	10c
Flaxſeed pr. buſh.	85c 90c
Flour, Super. pr. bbl.	5d 6c
——Common,	4d 74c
——Bur middlings, beſt	4d 13c
——Meal, Indian	2d 67c
——Ship-ſtuff pr.cw.	1d 1d 33c
Fuſtic pr. ton,	20d
Gin, Holland, pr.caſe,	4d 4d 33c
Do. pr. gall.	80c
Glue, pr. cwt.	20d 21d 33c
Ginger, white race	7d 7d 33c
Ditto, common	7d 20c
Ditto, ground pr. lb.	9c
Ginſeng,	20c 24c
Gunpowder, cannon, pr. q. c.	3d 73c 4d
Ditto, fine glazed	4d
GRAIN: Wheat pr. buſh	95c 1d
GRAIN: Rye	50c 54c
GRAIN: Oats	26c
GRAIN: Indian corn	40c 44c
GRAIN: Barley	90c 100c
GRAIN: ——Beſt ſhelled pr. lb.	3c
GRAIN: Buckwheat per buſh.	40c
Hemp, ſo. pr. ton,	120d 146. 67c
American, pr. lb.	4c 5c
Herrings, pr. bbl.	2d 67c
Hides, raw pr. lb.	9c 11c
Hops	27c
Hogſhead hoops, pr. M	15d
Indigo, French lb.	1d 20c 1d 33c
——Carolina	40c 1d
Irons, ſad pr. ton,	133d 33c
IRON: Caſtings pr. cwt	3d 47c
IRON: Bar pr. ton,	82d 67c
IRON: Pig	24d 26d 67c
IRON: Sheet	173d 33c
IRON: Nail rods	96d
Junk, pr. cwt.	4d 5d
Lard, hogs pr. lb.	9c 10c
Lead in pigs pr.c.	5d 33c 5d 67c
——in bars	7d
Lead, white	10d 10d 67c
——red	6d 40c 6d 67c
Leather, ſoal pr. lb.	14c 17c 20c
Lignum vitæ pr. ton,	5d 60c 6d
Logwood	24d
Mace pr. lb.	7d 33c 67c
Mackarel, beſt pr. bbl.	9d
——ſecond quality	6d 67c
Madder, beſt pr. lb.	16c 20c
Marble, wrought, pr. f.	1d 33c 2d
Maſt ſpars	33c 67c
Molaſſes pr. gall.	44c 48c
Muſtard per. lb.	87c
Mahogany pr. foot,	10c
Nails, 10d 12d and 20d——	10c
Nutmegs pr. lb.	7d 8d
OIL: Linſeed, pr. gall.	54c
OIL: Olive	87c
OIL: Ditto pr. caſe,	2d 50c
OIL: Beſt ſweet in flaſks, pr. box	10d
OIL: —baſkets 12 bottles	5d
OIL: Spermaceti pr. gall.	48c
OIL: Train	24c 27c
OIL: Whale	22c 28c
Porter pr. caſk,	5d 33c
——London, pr. doz.	1d 60c
Porter, American pr. doz. bot. incl.	1d 4c 1d 60c

Pitch, pr. bbl.	1d 73c 2d
Pork, Burlington,	11d 33c
——Lower county	10d
——Carolina	9d
Peas, Albany pr. buſh.	73c
Pepper, pr. lb.	44c 47c
Pimento	16c
Raiſins, beſt, pr. keg	7d
Ditto pr. jar	3d
Ditto pr. box	4d
Rice pr. cwt.	2d 67c
Roſin pr. bbl.	2d 33c 2d 67c
RUM: Jamaica pr. gall.	112c
RUM: Antigua	100c
RUM: Windward	86c 90c
RUM: Barbadoes	77c
RUM: Country, N. E.	67c
Salt petre, pr. cwt.	13d 33c 14d
Saſſafras pr. ton	6d 8d
Shot	140d
STEEL: German pr. lb.	9c
STEEL: Engliſh, bliſtered cwt	10d
STEEL: American pr. ton	113d 33c
STEEL: Crowley's pr. fag	10d 67c
Snake root pr. lb.	20c 42c
Soap, Brown	6c
——White	8c
——Caſtile	11c
Starch	7c
Snuff pr. doz. bot.	4d 5d 60c
Spermaceti, refined,	48c
Sail cloth, Engliſh, No 1, per yard,	28c
——Boſton, No. I.	30c
——No. II.	29c
——Ruſſia ſheeting, pr.p.	12d
SUGAR: Lump, pr. lb	22c
SUGAR: Loaf, ſingle refined	25c
SUGAR: Ditto, double do.	36c
SUGAR: Havannah, white	17c 18c
SUGAR: Ditto, brown,	15c
SUGAR: Muſco. pr.cwt	14d 16d 33c
Spirits Turpentine p. g.	33c 37c
SALT: Allum pr. buſh.	24c 27c
SALT: Liverpool	29c
SALT: Cadiz	23c 24c
SALT: Liſbon	25c 27c
Ship build. W. O. frames p. ton,	12d 13d 33
Do. L. O.	15d 33c 16d 67c
Do. red cedar, p. f.	33c 40c
Shingles, ſh. p. M.	2d 33c 2d 67
Do. long dreſſed	12d 13d 33c
Scantling, heart,	23d 33c
——Sap	8d 8d 67c
STAVES: Pipe pr. 1000	30d
STAVES: W. O. hogſhead	19d 33c
STAVES: R. O. do.	19d 50c
STAVES: Leogan	16d
STAVES: Barrel	10d
STAVES: Heading	26d 67c
SKINS: Otter, beſt pr. pie.	4d 67c
SKINS: Minks	20c 40c
SKINS: Fox, grey	40c 80c
SKINS: ——red	1d 20c
SKINS: Martins	24c 1d
SKINS: Fiſhers	33c 67c
SKINS: Bears	3d
SKINS: Racoons	27c 60c
SKINS: Muſk-rats	11c 20c
SKINS: Beaver, pr. lb.	67c 1d 33c
SKINS: Deer, in hair	20c 30c
Tar, N. Jerſey, 24 gal. p. bbl.	1d
—Carolina, 32 gall.	1d 33c 1d 67c
Turpentine pr. bbl.	1d 67c 2d
TOBACCO, 100lb.: James R. beſt	3d 60c 73c
TOBACCO, 100lb.: ——inferior	2d 67c 3d
TOBACCO, 100lb.: ——old	4d 67c
TOBACCO, 100lb.: Rappahannock	2d 50c 3d
TOBACCO, 100lb.: Colo. Maryland	5d 33c 8d
TOBACCO, 100lb.: Dark	2d 40c
TOBACCO, 100lb.: Long-leaf	2d 40c
TOBACCO, 100lb.: Eaſtern-ſhore	2d 2d 23c
TOBACCO, 100lb.: Carolina, new	2d 7c 3d
TOBACCO, 100lb.: ——old	do.
TEAS: Hyſon pr. lb.	93c 1d 28c
TEAS: Hyſon ſkin,	53c 67c
TEAS: Souchong,	50c 93c
TEAS: Congo,	43c 50c
TEAS: Bohea,	30c 34c
Tallow, refined	9c
Tin pr. box,	13d 33c 67c
Verdigreaſe pr. lb.	47c 53c
Vermillion	1d 33c 1d 67c
Varniſh,	33c 37c
WINE: Madeira, pr. p.	106d 200d
WINE: Liſbon	96d 100d
WINE: Teneriffe, pr. gal.	51c 60c
WINE: Fayal	44c 49c
WINE: Port pr. p.	106d 67c 120d
WINE: Do. in bottles, pr. doz.	4d
WINE: Claret	4d 6d
WINE: Sherry pr. gall.	90c 1d 20c
WINE: Malaga	77c 80c
Wax, Bees pr. lb.	25c 27c
Whale-bone, long pr. lb.	13c 30c

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Bills of Exchange, London, 90 days	8⅓
60 days	7⅓ pr. ct. under
30 days	6⅔ par.
Amſterdam, 60 days, pr. guilder,	37½c
90 days	36½c
Government bills, drawn at 10 days per 11 guilders,	4d 44c
France, 60 days	80c

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
MARCH 31, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the intereſt for the quarter, ending this day, on the FUNDED DEBT of the United States, ſtanding on the books of the Treaſury, and of the Commiſſioner of Loans for this State, will be paid at the Bank of the United States.
(ep.tf)

ADVERTISEMENT.

☞ *TO comprize in the preſent volume of this Gazette all the* Laws *which are and may be enacted by Congreſs in the preſent ſeſſion, it will be neceſſary to extend the numbers to the laſt of May. The fourth volume, therefore, will commence with the beginning of June—and will be printed on paper of larger dimenſions than the preſent, provided the Editor's receipts of arrearages ſhall enable him to do it---the price to continue at* Three Dollars *per annum.*

Three years are nearly expired ſince this publication firſt made its appearance; during which, ſcarcely a ſingle inſtance has occurred of remiſſneſs in punctually diſpatching the papers from the Printing-Office—their failures in reaching the ſubſcribers, have been owing to cauſes which were entirely beyond the controul of the publiſher. Under the new regulations of the Poſt-Office Department, the Subſcribers for the GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES *may therefore promiſe themſelves the advantage of the ſtricteſt punctuality on the part of the Editor—which, aided by that energy we have the greateſt reaſon to expect will diſtinguiſh the ſuperintendance of the Gentleman now at the head of the Poſt-Office Department, will enſure a ſteady tranſmiſſion of Newſpapers to all parts of the Union.*

Bank of the United States.

MARCH 21, 1792.

RESOLVED, That the Stockholders be, and hereby are, authoriſed to compleat their Shares by payment at any time before the periods required by the law of incorporation.

Reſolved, That each Share ſo compleated, ſhall be entitled to draw a dividend of the profits of the BANK, from and after the firſt day of the month next ſucceeding the day of compleating ſuch Shares.

Reſolved, That ſo much of the quarter's intereſt upon the Public Debt transferred to compleat any Share as aforeſaid, as ſhall have accrued before the firſt day of the month next ſucceeding the completion of ſuch Share, ſhall be received by the Bank, and paid to the perſons who ſhall have transferred the ſame.

By order of the Preſident and Directors,
(eptiſt) JOHN KEAN, *Caſhier.*

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, MARCH 30, 1792.

RESOLVED, That the Offices of Diſcount and Depoſit be authoriſed to receive of Stockholders the 3d and 4th Specie Payments on their Shares in the Capital Stock of the Bank, and that the Caſhiers of the ſaid offices give duplicate receipts for ſuch payments, one of which receipts, accompanied with evidence of a transfer of public debt ſufficient to complete ſaid ſhares, upon being produced at the Bank, ſhall entitle ſuch Stockholders to certificates for full ſhares, and to all the benefits of the Reſolutions of the Board of Directors paſſed the 21ſt inſtant, relative to completing ſhares by payment at any time before the periods required by the law of incorporation.

By order of the Preſident and Directors.
JOHN KEAN, *Caſhier.*

WASHINGTON, *in the Territory of* COLUMBIA.

A PREMIUM

OF a LOT in this City, to be deſignated by impartial judges, and FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS; or a MEDAL of that value, at the option of the party; will be given by the Commiſſioners of the Federal Buildings, to the perſon who, before the fifteenth day of July, 1792, ſhall produce to them the moſt approved PLAN, if adopted by them, for a CAPITOL, to be erected in this City; and TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS, or a MEDAL, for the Plan deemed next in merit to the one they ſhall adopt. The building to be of brick, and to contain the following apartments, to wit:

A Conference Room	ſufficient to accommodate 300 perſons each.	theſe rooms to be of full elevation.
A Room for the Repreſentatives		
A Lobby or Antichamber to the latter		
A Senate Room of 1200 ſquare feet area		
An Antichamber or Lobby to the laſt		

12 Rooms of 600 ſquare feet area each, for Committee Rooms and Clerks' Offices, to be of half the elevation of the former.

Drawings will be expected of the ground plats, elevations of each front, and ſections through the building in ſuch directions as may be neceſſary to explain the internal ſtructure; and an eſtimate of the cubic feet of brick-work compoſing the whole maſs of the walls.

March 14, 1792. *tf* THE COMMISSIONERS.

WASHINGTON, *in the Territory of* COLUMBIA.

A PREMIUM

OF FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, or a MEDAL of that value, at the option of the party, will be given by the Commiſſioners of the Federal Buildings, to the perſon who, before the fifteenth day of July next, ſhall produce to them the moſt approved PLAN, if adopted by them, for a PRESIDENT's HOUSE, to be erected in this City. The ſite of the building, if the artiſt will attend to it, will of courſe influence the aſpect and outline of his plan; and it's deſtination will point out to him the number, ſize, and diſtribution of the apartments. It will be a recommendation of any plan, if the central part of it may be detached and erected for the preſent, with the appearance of a complete whole, and be capable of admitting the additional parts, in future, if they ſhall be wanting. Drawings will be expected of the ground plats, elevations of each front, and ſections through the building, in ſuch directions as may be neceſſary to explain the internal ſtructure; and an eſtimate of the cubic feet of brick-work compoſing the whole maſs of the walls.

March 14, 1792. *tf* THE COMMISSIONERS.

STOLEN,

WITHIN a few days laſt paſt, from the Subſcriber, the following NOTES, iſſued by the Treaſurer of the Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts:——No. 18721, Dec. 1, 1783, £. 72 15, payable to PHINEAS LYMAN; No. 18379, Nov. 1, 1783, £. 36 4, payable to WILLIAM LYON; No. 1301, Dec. 1, 1781, £. 80 9, payable to NATHANIEL WRIGHT; No. 16239. Aug. 1, 1783, £. 28 16—No. 71, Oct. 1, 1781, £. 48 1, payable to Doctor SAMUEL WARE.

Whoever will apprehend and ſecure the Thief or Thieves, ſo that he or they may be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive a reward of TWENTY DOLLARS; and whoever will produce the above Notes, and return them to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, and all neceſſary charges.

Precaution having been taken to prevent their ever being paid to the Thief or Thieves by the Treaſurer abovementioned: All perſons therefore are cautioned not to purchaſe the above Notes, of any one offering them for ſale.

Northampton, Feb. 29, 1792. 4t NATH. WRIGHT.

PUBLIC SECURITIES,

BOUGHT and SOLD, on COMMISSION, by
SAMUEL ANDERSON,
Cheſnut-Street, next door to the Bank, No. 97.

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND TO BE SOLD BY
THOMAS DOBSON, *Bookſeller,*
At the Stone Houſe in Second-Street,
The Firſt Volume of
HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS:

Conſiſting of STATE PAPERS, and other authentic documents, intended as materials for an Hiſtory of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

BY EBENEZER HAZARD, A. M.

Member of the American Philoſophical Society, held at Philadelphia for promoting uſeful knowledge; and Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

The deſign of this compilation being to preſerve and exhibit a regular ſeries of the moſt important and authentic documents relating to the hiſtory of America, from its diſcovery by Columbus to the preſent time, it muſt be peculiary intereſting to all who wiſh to acquire a thorough knowledge of this ſubject.

April 4. (ep.1m)

FOR SALE,
BLOOMSBURY,

THAT elegant SEAT at the Falls of Delaware, in the vicinity of Trenton, in New-Jerſey, occupied for many years paſt by the ſubſcriber; containing upwards of 200 acres of land, beſides a tract of wood-land of about 185 acres, at the diſtance of two miles. The farm is divided by the main ſtreet leading from Trenton to Lamberton, and Philadelphia, into two parts, nearly equal in quantity; the eaſtwardly part being arable land, is laid off in convenient fields, and in good farming order. The other part, bounded by the ſaid ſtreet on the eaſt, and by the river on the weſt, forms a ſquare; which, from the combined effect of ſituation and improvement, is generally allowed to be one of the moſt beautiful and deſirable ſeats in the ſtate. The manſion-houſe is a handſome, well-finiſhed brick building, 50 by 40, containing four rooms on each floor, with excellent cellars, and a two ſtory brick kitchen; and commanding a very extenſive and pleaſing view of the river, both above and below, as well as including the falls, and alſo of Trenton and the neighbouring ſeats and improvements on both ſides of the river. Among the out-buildings are a new ſtone coach-houſe and ſtables, ſufficient to contain ſix carriages and ten horſes, accommodated with a cutting and feeding room, and a capacious loft for hay; adjoining theſe is a very complete granary, *rat proof*, and a ſtone cow-houſe, upwards of 100 feet in length, containing thirty-one paved ſtalls, over which is a roomy loft for hay, &c. Adjoining the court-yard of the manſion-houſe, is a garden of about two acres, extending towards the river, in the higheſt ſtate of culture, and abounding with a rich collection of the choiceſt fruits of almoſt every kind, and ſeveral large aſparagus beds, highly manured. At a convenient diſtance from the manſion-houſe, and nearly in the centre of the ſquare, is a new, well-built, ſtone farm-houſe, accommodated with a large cheeſe-room, ſpring-houſe, garden, &c. a complete ſtone ſmoke-houſe, corn-cribs, waggon-houſe, a capacious ice-houſe, and every other neceſſary out-building. The ground is properly divided into *ſmall* fields, all well watered, *highly* improved, and chiefly under the moſt approved graſs. This ſquare has produced annually, for ſeveral years paſt, upwards of ſixty tons of the beſt hay, beſides ſupporting through the ſummer ſeaſon twenty to thirty horned cattle, and eight or ten horſes. It contains alſo two bearing orchards of good fruit. The river abounds, in the proper ſeaſons, with great plenty of all kinds of fiſh uſually found in freſh water in this climate, and with a variety of wild-fowl; both of which may afford a pleaſing amuſement to the ſportſman, as well as a convenient addition to the elegance and variety of his table. The whole of the land, except the wood-land, is incloſed and divided by good fences, great part of which is formed of red cedar poſts, and rails of cheſnut and white cedar. The purchaſer may have the improved ſquare ſeparately, or the whole together, as may beſt ſuit him. There is an inexhauſtible quantity of good building ſtone on the river ſhore. The purchaſe money, if well ſecured, and the intereſt punctually paid, will not be demanded for many years.

Any perſon deſirous of viewing the premiſes, may be gratified on application to SAMUEL W. STOCKTON, Eſq. of Trenton, or MR. INALLMAN, who at preſent occupies the farm-houſe and part of the land—and may know the price on application to the ſubſcriber, at No. 213, South Second-ſtreet, oppoſite to the New-Market, in Philadelphia. JOHN COX.

American Lead Manufactory.

STEPHEN AUSTIN, & Co.

HAVE juſt now opened their LEAD-WAREHOUSE, two doors ſouth of Walnut-ſtreet Wharf, adjoining their New Factory—where they have now made, and ready for ſale, a general aſſortment of SHOT of all ſizes, with SHEET and BAR LEAD, the production of the Mines in Virginia. As they have employed a number of experienced Engliſh workmen, they warrant it to be equal in quality to any manufactured in Europe, and at a reduced price from the coſt of imported.

They alſo continue to manufacture all the above articles at Richmond, in Virginia. All orders addreſſed to either of the above Factories, will be thankfully received, and executed on the ſhorteſt notice.

N. B. Wanted, induſtrious, ſober, Labouring Men, at the ſaid Mines, where conſtant employ, good wages, and other encouragements will be given, means of conveyance being provided, and houſes for their reception.

For further particulars enquire of Meſſrs. MOSES AUSTIN & Co. at their Factory in Richmond, or as above.

Philadelphia, December 3, 1791. tf

INFORMATION.

A NEGRO MAN by the name of CATO VERNON, born in Newport (Rhode-Iſland) enliſted in Col. Greene's Regiment of Blacks, early in the late War. He ſurvived the War, and ſettled, as ſuppoſed, in or near Philadelphia.——If he will apply to the Editor hereof, he will be informed of ſomething conſiderably to his advantage. *April* 4. (ep.4t)

JONES & BURROUGHS,

STOCK-BROKERS,
STATE-STREET, BOSTON,

BUY and ſell every kind of the *Stocks* of the *United States*, on Commiſſion, by Private Contract, and Public Auction.—Thoſe gentlemen who may be pleaſed to favor them with their commands, may rely on fidelity, ſecrecy and diſpatch.

Boſton, March, 1792. (1aw3m)

THE EDITOR *of the* GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES, *moſt earneſtly requeſts that thoſe of his ſubſcribers, whoſe arrearages have been accumulating for more than twelve months, would make payment as ſoon as poſſible—at fartheſt, before the firſt day of June next.*

Thoſe perſons who ſhall be diſpoſed to patronize this GAZETTE *after the* Poſt-Office Law *ſhall go into operation, will pleaſe to ſignify their intention to the* Deputy Poſt-Maſters *in the* United States, *who are requeſted to forward ſuch ſubſcriptions as may be received, to the* Editor, *previous to the ſaid firſt of June.——The terms of ſubſcription are* Three Dollars *per annum, excluſive of poſtage—One half to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing, the other half to be advanced at the expiration of the firſt ſix months.*